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NO. 32

USE MORE PRINTER'S INK, SAYS HON. MR. FIELDING

This His Answer to Shoe Man Asking for More Protection

Manager Reid Tells of the Stiff Competition of American Competitors—Declares That There Are No Fine Canadian Shoes in St. Stephen, But That Enough Smuggled Across the Border to Keep a Factory Going.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Fredericton, Jan. 4.—The tariff commission, on account of latecomers arriving, went immediately to the City Hall, where a largely attended and interesting session was held. The large council chamber was well filled with a representative gathering. Those giving evidence before the commission were William Lemont, of Leonard & Son, crockery merchant; J. A. Reid, manager of the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co.; Dr. J. R. Inch, superintendent of education; Henry Chestnut, of Chestnut & Sons, and James S. Neil, hardware merchant, and also of the McFarlane Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of hardware specialties. The session was decidedly interesting and at times amusing on account of the sallies of some of the members of the commission and those giving evidence.

Mr. Lemont, the first to address the commission, quoted section 50 of the customs regulations relating to the allowance on crockery breakage up to 25 per cent, and asked that the allowance be for all over ten per cent, as the loss entailed by broken crockery under the present conditions was a proportion considerable. He also asked that the duty of one-quarter of the cost of the crates be done away with. He argued that the present time the loss by breakage might amount to say 24, a mere fraction less than the amount allowed up to and over which would be a total loss, a proportion that was too much to lose. He pointed out that the quantity lost by breakage in this instance had been bought and duty paid on it. He thought therefore it was a hardship that there could be no rebate allowed on a loss of nearly 25 per cent of a shipment of crockery. The dry goods men, shoe men, etc., have not breakage, neither did they pay duty on cases or have to pay for their cases.

Hon. Mr. Peterson—"Your recourse ought to be on the importer." Mr. Lemont—"No, I don't think so; he only gets a commission." Hon. Mr. Peterson—"When you buy do you not receive any guarantee regarding breakage?"

Again referring to the quarter duty on crates, he was unable to see any particular advantage to the government in charging this duty, as it amounts to such a very small thing. As an instance he said that he paid for crates all the way from 14 to 27 shillings sterling, but had bought them as low as 4s.

"There are no cases that are more down-trodden than the crockery men," said Mr. Lemont smiling, and the remark caused some laughter. "Why," said he, "I craves that we have to pay and pay duty on will give us 25 cents for one."

Hon. Mr. Peterson—"But, Mr. Lemont, ask your people in England what they pay for them?" Mr. Lemont—"I know, but lumber is higher there."

Mr. Peterson told Mr. Lemont that he thought that if he was in a large city or centre he would have no trouble in disposing of crates.

Hon. Mr. Peterson—"How would it do to take it off the package and put it on the crockery?" Mr. Lemont—"You could if you liked, that is in your hands." Hon. Mr. Peterson—"Yes, but I am asking you would that help matters?"

Mr. Lemont—"If you want to continue the crockery trade, it would not. I ask that the duty of one-quarter on crates be taken off."

The law worked out all right, but he wanted to see that there was nothing in the representation we have had along these lines; we do not make the law."

Mr. Lemont—"But you do the suggesting." (Laughter.)

Asks for More Duty on Shoes. J. A. Reid, of the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., was the next called. He asked for an increase in the duty on fine shoes imported from the United States from the present 25 per cent, to 35 per cent.

He was aware, he said, that the shoe people had previously made representations along these lines. Mr. Reid also protested against what he termed free advertising the Americans were getting in Canadian magazines.

He claimed in most cases the American shoe manufacturers sold lower in Canada than they did on their own side. It was no use making the higher grades of shoes at all as the preference seems to be for the American article.

CHAMBERLAIN HOWLED DOWN BY A DERBY MOB

Crowd Refused to Hear Him

Winston Churchill Declares There Will Be No Preference on Colonial Foodstuffs—Secretary of War Will Reform Army After "Clearing the Trash and Litter" That is There.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 4.—The political campaign is now warming up. Already a number of disorderly meetings have been reported, and tonight when Joseph Chamberlain attempted to address a mass meeting at Derby in support of the Unionist candidate, he was howled down and was unable to secure a hearing.

Sir Henry Bell rose, a prominent citizen of Derby, appealed to the audience to give Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity to outline his views. Mr. Chamberlain, who was evidently enraged, again arose and said he was mistaken in appealing to the intelligence of the people of Derby. This caused renewed uproar, and though Mr. Chamberlain fought hard he was unable to overcome the opposition and he retired amid continued uproar.

Richard Burdon Haldane, secretary for war, speaking at a free trade meeting in London tonight, said it was the intention of the Liberal government to maintain an adequate army, but that it would be necessary before real reform commenced to clear away much of the trash and litter left by his predecessors. It was the intention to bring the British army to an adequate position. He said that the premier had given him entire freedom of action and he was now working to evolve a practical scheme which did not include conscription.

Winston Spencer Churchill, speaking at Manchester tonight, said that the first act of the Liberal government, should it be returned to power, would be to notify the colonial governments that no preference could be considered a preferential scheme based on the protective taxation of foodstuffs and that as soon as possible the government would give the Transvaal a representative democratic administration.

Bluesfield, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion of mine gas in the shaft of the Cooper Mine Company at Coudale (W. Va.), at noon today. Up to midnight only one body had been recovered. Immediately following the explosion, which was heard for several miles, rescue parties set to work to explore the wrecked shaft.

Coudale is a mining town situated on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and is fifteen miles west of Bluefield. Wire facilities are inadequate. There were three white men and eight colored men entombed and no light was held out that any of them escaped safely. The explosion was of terrific force and caused intense excitement throughout the surrounding country, many people believing an earthquake had occurred. The explosion, however, until the new property used in the mine is supposed to have been used in pieces.

Late this afternoon the body of one of the miners was discovered some hundred feet away from the mine entry, so mutilated that he is unrecognizable. Hope of recovering alive the entombed miners is slight as gas is pouring from the entries. If the twenty-one men were not all killed instantly by the explosion, it is believed that they must have been killed by the great accumulation of gas after the explosion. Great crowds were attracted to the shaft by the disaster and a large rescue party soon began work. They were led by the police and the new fans were put into position to force the gas ahead so that the rescuers might enter the works. This will require twelve or fifteen hours.

A. Moxey Hiller is one of New Haven's best known men and is connected by blood and marriage ties with many of the aristocratic families of Connecticut. The violent death of Mr. Edwards, who married Mr. Hiller's only sister, also comes equally close to families which are intimately connected with the upbuilding of Yale University.

Mr. Hiller and his brother, Charles A. Hiller, with a former servant, Miss Benson, were called into the inquiry by Coroner Mix in the afternoon. For five hours all three were subjected to a rigid examination. At its conclusion A. Moxey Hiller was taken to the police station. The line of inquiry was almost entirely into the affairs of the Hiller family, centering upon the reported trouble between A. Moxey Hiller, his brother, Charles, and his sister, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the victim of the shooting.

It has been determined by the autopsy held during the afternoon that Mr. Edwards died from a bullet wound which could not have been self-inflicted. Coroner Mix took up the line of inquiry begun by Deputy Coroner Paul to determine a motive for the shooting. It was determined that not only was there a bitter disagreement between the Hillers and Mrs. Edwards over the distribution of the estate of Mrs. Hiller, but that Mr. Edwards had repeatedly told friends that he expected to die by violence.

The singular feature is that the weapon used in the shooting of Mr. Edwards has not been found although strict search for it was kept up all day.

Storm Warning. New York, Jan. 4.—The local weather bureau has received the following special from Washington: "Warnings ordered 2:40 p. m., Sandy Hook, high westerly winds tonight on Middle Atlantic and New England coasts."

TERRIBLE COAL MINE EXPLOSION IN EDWARDS CASE

Twenty-one Men Killed Thursday in West Virginia Colliery

ONLY ONE RECOVERED FAMILY QUARREL

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

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PREDICTS BIG PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES

Jacob H. Schiff's Warning Sets Stock Market on Down Grade

New York Banker Tells Chamber of Commerce That a More Elastic Currency is Necessary if They Would Avert a Catastrophe That Will Be the Worst in the History of the Country—Strong Resolutions Passed on the Subject.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

New York, Jan. 4.—Unless there is currency reform, a panic beside which former panics will seem as mere child's play, was predicted by Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in a remarkable speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce today. Mr. Schiff said he did not regard such a panic as imminent now, but believed it will come unless something is done to remedy the lack of elasticity of the present currency system. He declared that he did not favor the plans proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw for the relief of the situation, but in his opinion the secretary's plan would aid speculation rather than

amount to fifty per cent. of the bond secured currency maintained by them, but subject to a tax of five or six per cent. until redeemed; he felt further.

Resolved, that the committee on finance and currency submit a report at the next monthly meeting of the chamber up on the aforementioned recommendation of the secretary of the treasury, together with any other different measures which the committee may be able to suggest as efficient and practicable for the attainment of the purpose for which the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury has been submitted to congress.

Stocks Break Badly. When the tenor of Mr. Schiff's remarks became known in Wall street, the effect was shown almost instantaneously in the stock market. There was pressure to sell and support to prices seemed entirely lacking, resulting in an uninterrupted decline up to the close, which was active and weak.

The shares most vulnerable were those which have been the leaders in the recent bull speculation, especially the metal stocks. Amalgam fell to 33 1/2 points below last night and rallied, closing 34 1/2 lower. Other losses were: Amalgamated Copper, 3 3/8; St. Paul, 1 1/2; Chicago & Northwestern, two; Delaware & Hudson, four; General Electric, 2 1/8; Great Northern, preferred, three; Louisville & Nashville, 1 1/2; Northern Pacific, two; People's Gas, 1 1/2; Reading, two, and Virginia Carolina Chemical, 2 1/2. These declines occurred in spite of the fact that call money, while still firm, was easier than for some days, loans having been made as low as eight per cent. After the close of the market, Mr. Schiff made this supplementary statement:

"My remarks were dictated simply by the conviction that something must be done to correct our inelastic currency system if we are not to run in time into great disaster. We are trying to play the role of giant while still in our swaddling clothes.

"If the president could be made to see that this is a question of vast importance to the material interests of the country than that of railway rate legislation, to which he has devoted himself with such admirable energy, congress would soon set to work to remedy our circulation evil in a manner which would safeguard our property."

ACADIA'S SECOND FORWARD MOVEMENT. Governors Announce Pledges of \$100,000 Secured, and This Enables Them to Get Similar Amount from Rockefeller.

The Acadia forward movement begun in 1903 contemplated the raising of \$200,000 for Acadia University and its associated institutions. A pledge for half the amount was obtained from John D. Rockefeller, conditional upon the raising of the other half from other contributors. Mr. Rockefeller's pledge required that the contributions of others should be pledged by Jan. 1, 1904, and paid by Jan. 1, 1905.

On the last inst., the governors of the university were able to report to Mr. Rockefeller that the conditional \$100,000 had been pledged in full by contributors other than himself, something over \$75,000 of the amount had already been paid in.

This is an achievement immensely creditable to the Baptists of the provinces and their friends, especially as this second forward movement followed close on the heels of the first forward movement, by which \$75,000 was secured for the educational provinces.

The pledges yet to be redeemed are all payable by Jan. 1, 1905, and as in the case of the first forward movement the amount pledged was raised to the full dollar, so without doubt will it be with the second movement.

Each quarter the board reports to Mr. Rockefeller the amount actually collected during the preceding three months, and promptly receives his check for an equal amount. The work of collection has been provided for in the most efficient way.

Dr. Trotter has been greatly benefited by his vacation at Clifton Springs (N. Y.). He will return about the middle of the month.

REMARKABLE SPRING WEATHER AT CALGARY. Calgary, Jan. 4.—(Special)—The extraordinary spring weather which has prevailed in Calgary for a month reached a climax today when the Elbow river broke up. Cattlemen say they never saw anything like it. The wind from the mountains has been balmy for weeks, straddling overcoats and fur coats.

LIBERALS HOLD COMPTON BY 350 MAJORITY

A. B. Hunt Defeated Rufus Pope in Thursday's By-Election After Bitter Contest.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—(Special)—Incomplete returns from Compton by-election today indicate the return of A. B. Hunt, Liberal, by a majority of 350 over Rufus Pope, Conservative.

In the general election Mr. Hunt had represented the county from 1891 to 1900, but Mr. Hunt was unseated for illegal acts. The present fight was a bitter one, and both party leaders took part in the campaign.

GRULLER, LOADED WITH A CARTRIDGE, EXPLODED. Boy Who Dropped It is in Hospital With Bullet in His Stomach—Baker Under Arrest.

New York, Jan. 4.—When Antonio Casignuolo, the seven-year-old son of a baker of the same name, living in East 115th street, dropped a gruller which he had been playing with in his father's shop today, there was a loud explosion and the boy fell to the floor writhing in pain. It transpired that a cartridge of large caliber had been baked in the gruller, which exploded when it was dropped to the floor.

Antonio is in the Harlem Hospital with the bullet in his stomach, and his condition is serious. Carmela Casignuolo, eighteen years old, assistant baker, is locked up pending an investigation of the accident.

GOVERNMENT TO PURSUE AGGRESSIVE IMMIGRATION POLICY. Ottawa, Jan. 4.—(Special)—Lord Strathcona is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Frank Oliver, W. W. Cory, W. T. R. Preston and W. D. Scott had a long conference in the premier's office this afternoon on immigration matters.

The work in Europe was under discussion, it is understood that there will be no relaxation in the vigorous immigration propaganda which has been carried on, particularly in the British Isles for the past few years.

DISPUTED HOCKEY GAME AT AMHERST. Amherst, N. S., Jan. 4.—(Special)—The first game of the Nova Scotia League was played here tonight between the Ramblers and New Glasgow, both teams claiming the game, owing to a disputed goal. The ice was very soft, and the game was played to great disadvantage.

Hay shot the first goal on a pass from McPherson fifteen minutes after the play began, which was the only goal in the first half. Twaddle received a bad cut over the eye, requiring several stitches.

The second half was swift. Six minutes after the game started McPherson, from centre, made the second goal for the visitors. This was followed ten minutes after by Twaddle, and fifteen minutes later Murray, on a pass from Twaddle, evened the score, the second half ending a tie, two to two.

It was then decided to play until either side scored, and the game continued for about twenty-five minutes, when Gregory shot and claimed the goal which the judge refused to allow. A dispute ensued, and New Glasgow left the ice. Amherst lined up, faced off, and shot a goal, claiming the game. New Glasgow entered a protest, and the matter will have to be discussed by the executive.

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